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<p>(Note that these are components of supervision strategy and practice, not steps in a sex offender case management protocol.)</p>	



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<p>TOPIC: RELAPSE PREVENTION AS A FRAMEWORK FOR SUPERVISION (20 minutes)</p> <p>A COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL MODEL Relapse prevention is the model around which many supervision strategies are designed. Relapse prevention, as defined by G. Marlatt and J. Gordon, is “a self-management program designed to teach individuals who are trying to change their behaviors to identify problems early on and to develop strategies to avoid or cope more effectively with these problems to avoid a relapse.”¹ Originally conceived as an approach to managing drug- and alcohol-using behavior, it was adapted for the management of sex offending behavior in the 1980s. In many jurisdictions, the relapse prevention model has been adapted to include a partnership between the treatment provider and the criminal justice agency responsible for supervision.</p> <p>The relapse prevention model is based on the assumption that human behavior does not just happen. It is a result of a chain of emotions and behaviors about which the offender is continually making choices. In particular, sexual assault requires great planning and thought. If one traces the events that lead up to an offense, it is possible to identify an offense cycle that includes various phases. Feelings of anxiety or boredom may lead an offender to go for a walk. He walks by himself near a schoolyard where he knows that he will find a group of children (a risk factor) and begins to fantasize about abusive behavior (a lapse).</p> <p>Though that first decision—to go for a walk alone when anxious or bored—seems, upon first inspection, to be a relatively minor and harmless action, it has moved the offender down a very dangerous and risky path towards a relapse. The relapse prevention model aptly describes choices to engage in this kind of risky behavior as “seemingly unimportant decisions,” or SUDs.</p> <p>Relapse prevention includes teaching offenders about their own relapse cycles, along with the kinds of emotions and</p>	<p> Refer to handout: <i>A Cognitive Behavioral Model of the Relapse Process</i> is included with participant materials for this section of the curriculum.</p> <p>➤ Use slide 3: Relapse Prevention</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Trigger.</i> A trigger is an external event that begins the sexual abuse cycle and can be almost anything; examples include seeing a young child in his or her bathing suit, becoming angry with a friend or a family member, watching a movie on television that depicts a rape scene, or encountering a former victim. ▪ <i>Buildup phase.</i> The buildup phase occurs when nothing is done by the offender, his treatment provider, his supervision agent, or anyone else to address the stress caused by the trigger. Seeing a rape scene in a movie may lead a rapist to begin to fantasize about raping and to begin looking for women who are alone. An argument with a family member might lead a child molester to go for a walk in a park where children are playing. Seeing a child wearing a bathing suit might lead a child molester to begin fantasizing and to go to a school to watch children. ▪ <i>Pre-act-out phase.</i> This phase immediately precedes the sexual abuse and is characterized by manipulation and planning on the part of the offender. The offender devises a plan to offend. A rapist may develop a plan to convince a potential victim to leave a bar with him. A child molester may begin to “groom” a young boy he meets in the park by giving him candy and bringing his dog to the park. ▪ <i>Act-out/abuse phase.</i> This is the phase in which the sex offense occurs. ▪ <i>Justification phase.</i> During this phase, the offender goes through denial, suppression, false resolve, and false remorse. Several types of denial are important to recognize, including denial of facts, awareness, impact, responsibility, grooming, and sexual intent.³ During suppression, the offender makes a conscientious effort to cover up and forget the abusive behavior. After suppression comes false resolve, an insincere effort on the part of the offender to promises to himself that he will never sexually abuse again. False remorse is an insincere attempt by the offender to show that he feels sorry for the sexual abuse—it is usually 	<p>Note: For definitions of the various types of denial, see the CSOM Glossary.</p>

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<p>self-pity or self-disgust.</p> <p>Researchers have found that these offending patterns are very often compulsive and lifelong.⁴ This lifelong propensity to re-offend, combined with the fact that many sex offenders are very high-functioning people who use their adept social skills to groom and gain access to their victims and to conceal their offense behaviors from others, makes them a very challenging population to supervise. Prentky et al. assert that, for many sex offenders, “the victims are their social and sexual companions; the offenses are their social and sexual life.”⁵</p> <p>Another depiction of the relapse cycle is found in the handout. The cognitive-behavioral model of the relapse process is a simplified version of the cycle that emphasizes the key decision points where, if an offender makes the “right” SUD or uses an adaptive coping response, the outcome can be continued abstinence. Offender supervision networks—including the probation or parole officer—can help him employ appropriate adaptive coping mechanisms. This is the underlying principle of relapse prevention as a framework for supervision.</p>	<p> Refer to handout: <i>A Cognitive-Behavioral Model of the Relapse Process.</i></p>



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<p>TOPIC: CASELOAD ORGANIZATION: SPECIALIZATION (5 minutes)</p> <p>SPECIALIZATION AS A PRACTICE Perhaps one of the most common considerations of practice in supervision generally is the way in which officers' caseloads are organized. In many jurisdictions, caseload size is determined by the levels of supervision assigned to offenders (i.e., offenders determined to be at a higher risk to re-offend than others are placed on smaller caseloads) and the type of criminal being supervised (i.e., certain types of offenders may always be placed on smaller caseloads because of their perceived risk to re-offend). Specialization has emerged as a way to address the supervision challenges associated with specific offender populations. A common example is the use of drug abuse caseloads in some jurisdictions. Increasingly, probation/parole agencies are supervising sex offenders in the community through the use of specialized caseloads. A survey of sex offender supervision practices nationwide* concluded that "policies which promote the specialization of job duties for (probation/parole) officers who manage sex offenders were found to accompany practices associated with the effective management of sex offenders."⁶ The survey also revealed that specialized caseloads allow supervision staff to gain expertise and training related to sex offender management, promote feelings of camaraderie and support among officers who maintain these caseloads, decrease burnout, and increase agency-wide consistency in sex offender supervision practices.⁷</p> <p>In addition, specialized caseloads allow supervision staff to more effectively ensure that sex offenders, who might have gotten "lost" on general caseloads because of their seemingly compliant nature, are supervised intensively, and they encourage probation/parole officers to learn to establish rapport with sex offenders in order to encourage them to talk openly about their thoughts and activities.</p> <p>At a minimum, the supervision of sex offenders requires a probation or parole officer to be able to talk knowledgeably and comfortably about sexuality and sexual deviancy, to</p>	<p>Note: A good way to introduce this section may be to poll participants about practices in their jurisdictions and ask about the pros and cons of this approach. Make a list and refer to it as you proceed through the content.</p> <p>*The survey referred to was part of English, Pullen, and Jones's research on the Containment Approach.</p>

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<p>understand offender and victim issues and dynamics, and to work collaboratively with treatment providers and others to ensure compliance with community supervision and treatment conditions, all while also treating the offender with dignity and respect. Training in a number of areas assists probation/parole officers in developing these specialized skills. These areas include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of sex offender risk and needs; ▪ Supervision strategies to identify and respond to high-risk situations; ▪ The purposes, benefits, and limitations of treatment and such monitoring tools as the polygraph; ▪ Legal liability issues (duty to warn); ▪ Legislative mandates regarding sex offender registration, notification, DNA testing, etc.; ▪ Victim issues; and ▪ Restorative justice.⁸ <p>The ability to specialize enables agencies and probation/parole officers to develop and maintain specialized skills and to begin to focus the energy and resources necessary to supervise this population safely in the community.</p> <p>The survey that I alluded to a moment ago also concluded that mixed probation/parole caseloads are workable. Agencies that follow this approach have found it helpful to assign sex offenders exclusively to probation or parole officers who are willing to work with this challenging offender population and receive ongoing, specialized training.</p> <p>Regardless of whether caseloads are mixed or sex offender specific, probation/parole agencies are urged strongly to minimize the number of sex offenders on an officer’s caseload to the extent possible.⁹</p>	<p>➤ Use slide 6: Specialized Skills for Sex Offender Supervision</p>



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<p>TOPIC: THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION (PSI) (5 minutes)</p> <p>WHAT IS A PSI? According to Georgia Cumming and Maureen Buell, “the pre-sentence investigation (PSI) is a report ordered by the judge after an offender has been found guilty by a jury or a judge [or has entered an Alford Plea], a plea of guilty or <i>nolo contendere</i> to the presenting charge(s). The purpose of this report is to provide information about the defendant to the court to assist in the disposition of the case. This report is generally prepared by the probation department.”¹⁰</p> <p>The PSI may be the first opportunity for the system—usually through the probation department—to consider thoroughly the implications of the offender’s offense and background. It is an initial step in assessing the offender’s risk and needs. It should provide basic information about—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The offender himself in terms of history, offense, and amenability to treatment;▪ The environment in which the offender might be supervised and the degree to which that environment might add to the offender’s risk or assist in managing risk;▪ The trauma suffered by the victim in the course of the offense and, importantly for supervision, the ways in which victim safety can be assured through the court’s disposition; and▪ The resources available to assist in effective management of the offender in the community (e.g., supervision capacity, availability of specialized treatment, the existence of the polygraph, or other supports).¹¹ <p>The court is probably looking for three essential recommendations from this information (although practice may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction). The PSI should be able to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide some assessment of the level of risk that the offender presents to the community, including the risk to	<p></p> <p>➤ Use slide 7: The PSI Provides Information Regarding</p> <p>➤ Use slide 8: Pre-sentence Investigation</p>

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<p>the victim or victims;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Assess the offender’s amenability to specialized treatment; and▪ Outline any special supervision conditions that should be imposed to enhance the likelihood that the offender can be managed safely in the community.	Recommendations



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<p>TOPIC: SEX OFFENDER ASSESSMENT (45 minutes, including Learning Activity)</p> <p>SEX OFFENDER ASSESSMENT BY PROBATION/PAROLE Sex offender assessment is an extremely broad topic, and the term can be used by many people to mean many different things. Slide 9 includes a chart that outlines the range of individuals who might be interested in assessing or evaluating a sex offender—from the prosecutor to the judge to the treatment provider, and including the probation officer. The tools they use are varied, as are the purposes of their evaluations. We will be focusing on the assessment activities typically undertaken by probation and parole agencies; slide 10 outlines some of the uses of assessment information for those agencies.</p> <p>An important part of the assessment conducted by probation/parole is the development of a PSI. Clearly, much of the information gathering and interviewing involved in the PSI is evaluative in nature. At every step of the way, the probation/parole officer is attempting to gather information that will provide the best insights into what led the offender to commit the sex offense and how to reduce the likelihood of Re-offense. Although some of this information is relevant for risk management (i.e., determining the appropriate conditions of supervision), some of it also provides insights into motivation and modus operandi so that, should an offender be managed in the community, the probation/parole officer can be alerted to warning signs of relapse.</p> <p>IDENTIFICATION OF RISK FACTORS</p> <p>For purposes of supervision, there are at least two perspectives on risk that are significant for the probation/parole officer. The first is the risk assessment resulting from the application of an actuarial tool. Such tools provide some estimation of the likelihood of future sexual Re-offense. As such, actuarial devices provide a backdrop or foundation for community supervision, suggesting more intense levels of control and surveillance for the higher risk offenders.</p>	<p>Note: <i>For more information about sex offender risk assessment, see CSOM's training module Assessing Risk of Re-offense in Sex Offenders (forthcoming).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use slide 9: Assessing/Evaluating the Sex Offender to Support Safe Management in the Community ➤ Use slide 10: Assessment Supports Many Aspects of Supervision

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<p>At the same time, an important part of preparing to make a recommendation for incarceration or community supervision, or to generate a case plan (if community supervision is approved at the PSI phase) is to understand the types of risk factors that each offender presents.</p> <p>The first type is static risk factors, which are historical or part of the offender’s constitution, and don’t change. A number of static factors emerge from the empirical studies as being particularly correlated with risk to re-offend sexually and include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any deviant sexual preference but particularly a sexual preference for children (as measured by plethysmograph* or other objective tool or, if these are not available, then by offender self-report); ▪ Any prior offenses and particularly prior sexual offenses; ▪ Failure to complete sexual offense treatment; ▪ Offenders who exhibit sadistic arousal or a high degree of psychopathy; ▪ Young and never-married offenders; ▪ Offenders with unrelated victims or male child victims;¹² ▪ Child molesters (heterosexual) whose offenses have progressed to genital-to-genital contact.¹³ <p>Some tools help practitioners use these factors to place offenders in categories according to their risk of re-offending. The probation/parole officer should flag static risk factor information in the file to highlight the dangerousness of the offender and add context to situations that the offender may be in when he is in the community.</p> <p>Regardless of the formal risk assessments that are used, building an effective supervision strategy demands that the probation/parole officer be aware of potentially risky situations that the offender may put himself into or create. These situations need to be ameliorated <i>immediately</i>. These are referred to as acute dynamic risk factors, as they can change rapidly. They are not necessarily related to long-term recidivism but are important for case management. Acute dynamic risk factors include—</p>	<p>➤Use slide 11: Identification of Static Risk Factors</p> <p>*The plethysmograph measures erectile responses in males to both appropriate and inappropriate stimulus materials.</p>




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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substance use; ▪ Negative mood (e.g., depression, anxiety); ▪ Anger, hostility; and ▪ Access to victims. <p>Stable dynamic risk factors are more likely to change slowly over time with intervention. Information regarding these items should be gathered routinely as a preparation for completing a PSI or a case plan. Stable dynamic risk factors include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intimacy deficits—whether an offender has a stable, satisfying sexual relationship; ▪ Negative social influences—whom an offender associates with regularly; ▪ Attitudes—whether an offender maintains attitudes and values that support sexually abusive behavior; ▪ Sexual self-regulation—whether an offender has the ability to regulate the emotional and sexual feelings that often precede sex offending; and ▪ General self-regulation—whether an offender is impulsive and exhibits low self-control.¹⁴ <p>You may wonder why denial is not on the list of dynamic factors. The truth is that in terms of statistically validated risk factors, denial is not significant. It does not emerge in the statistical analysis as a distinguishing feature. There may be a number of explanations for this. On one hand, because virtually every offender goes through denial at some point, the mere presence of denial does not serve to distinguish a subgroup of higher risk offenders very well from a statistical point of view. But common sense tells us two things: first, since <i>treatment failure is a significant risk factor</i> for recidivism¹⁵ and <i>denial can contribute to treatment failure</i>, denial needs to be taken seriously and addressed as a contributor to risk. Second, if both an offender and his family are in denial, the likelihood that the offender will place himself or be placed in high-risk situations is greatly increased, so denial contributes to recidivism in that way as well.</p>	<p>➤ Use slide 12: Identification of Dynamic Risk Factors</p>





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<p data-bbox="186 262 1088 304">ASSESSING THE PROBABILITY OF RE-OFFENSE¹⁶</p> <p data-bbox="186 304 1088 577">It is helpful to develop an accurate sense of the statistical probability that a sex offender will re-offend. Although statistics can never predict the future behavior of an individual offender, they can help determine whether an offender is closely matched to a group of offenders for whom we have very good tools for predicting the probability of Re-offense as a whole.</p> <p data-bbox="186 619 1088 934">Researchers have developed actuarial risk assessment tools that provide very accurate estimates of the probability of failure for the typical criminal offender. Unfortunately, those traditional tools are not very helpful in assessing the likelihood of Re-offense of sex offenders. Probation/parole officers often possess a very good sense of the limitations of these tools and recognize that sex offenders often score in a very low-risk category using traditional tools.</p> <p data-bbox="186 976 1088 1249">The research is beginning to yield a number of tools that are being validated on sex offender populations and can be scored fairly easily and reliably by probation/parole officers. They are far superior to intuition or even to the “clinical judgment” of professionals who have worked in the sex offender supervision field for years and make subjective judgments about the Re-offense risk posed by offenders.</p> <p data-bbox="186 1291 1088 1732">These actuarial tools are based on statistical models and predict an offender’s risk of Re-offense by determining how he is similar to other groups of sex offenders for whom re-offense risk is known. These tools consider several characteristics, each of which is given a particular weight. These weights are added in a prescribed manner and yield a risk score. The risk score translates into a risk level or an actual percent likelihood of re-offense. The actuarial approach is the one that insurance companies use to determine the insurance rates for different populations of insured individuals based on the statistical likelihood that they will file a certain type of claim.</p> <p data-bbox="186 1774 1088 1879">The actuarial approach provides objectivity, uniformity, consistency, and equality in the decisionmaking process. It is an easy approach to learn, and its design lends itself to</p>	<p data-bbox="1112 598 1356 745">➤ Use slide 13: Assessing the Probability of Re- offense</p>

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<p>withstand legal challenges. However, as with other prediction methods, this model has limitations. Actuarial assessments primarily focus on general predictors and often ignore case-specific factors, and they typically lack the comprehensiveness common to a thorough clinical assessment approach.</p> <p>Slide 14 outlines a number of ways and tools that are currently in use to assess the likelihood of recidivism in sex offenders and in other criminal offenders. Two instruments that are very promising for assessing sex offender Re-offense risk are the RRASOR¹⁷ and the STATIC '99.</p> <p>The correlation coefficient (or <i>r</i>) is used to measure the extent to which a risk factor is associated with re-offending; it approximates the percentage difference between those offenders who have a particular risk factor and those who do not. Values under .10 have little practical significance; <i>r</i> values of .10 to .19 are considered relatively small; <i>r</i> values between .20 and .29 are considered moderate; and <i>r</i> values of .30 and above are considered large.¹⁸ The <i>r</i> for the RRASOR is .27. The <i>r</i> for the STATIC '99, which incorporates the items that are in the RRASOR, is .33.</p> <p>SEX OFFENDER-SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS</p> <p>To give you an idea about how an actuarial risk instrument can be used, let us take a look at the RRASOR and apply it to a case study. The goal of this section is not to make the audience proficient in using the RRASOR or in assessing the Re-offense risk of sex offenders. Rather, it will provide an illustration of the actuarial approach using a statistically validated tool that many jurisdictions have found helpful in their efforts to make more informed decisions regarding sex offender supervision. In order to develop the ability to administer any actuarial risk assessment instrument and accurately interpret the tool's results or scores, one must carefully review all of the instrument's scoring materials and practice or be trained under the supervision of a skilled and knowledgeable evaluator.</p> <p>The RRASOR¹⁹ predicts the likelihood of rearrest for a sex offense at 5- and 10-year intervals following a sex offender's release to the community from prison/jail or an inpatient</p>	<p>➤ Use slide 14: Risk Assessment Methods and Instruments</p> <p>📖 Refer to handout: The Sex Offense Risk Prediction Methods chart is included with the participant materials for Section 3 of the medium version of this curriculum.</p> <p>Note: The trainer should provide an explanation of <i>r</i> that meets the audience's knowledge level and experience.</p> <p>Note: Trainers should familiarize themselves with the entire RRASOR manual to prepare for teaching this section. Developed by Karl Hanson of the Solicitor General of Canada's office, the RRASOR, its manual, and updates on the research can be found at www.sgc.gc.ca/epub/ecorlist.htm1997.</p>



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<p>treatment setting. A copy of the instrument is included with the training materials.</p> <p>The tool contains four items or factors, each of which is assigned a particular score: prior sex offenses, age of the sex offender, relationship of the offender to his victims, and gender of the offender’s victims. While a sex offender can receive a score of 0 to 3 on the “prior sex offenses” item, the scores of the other three items can only be 0 or 1. On these three items, offenders score a 1 if they are age 25 or younger at the time of community release, sexually offended against any males, and offended against any nonrelated victims. Overall, a sex offender’s score on the RRASOR may range from 0 to 5. Although a score of 6 is theoretically possible on the instrument, no offender in the development samples that were used to construct the test scored a 6. Recidivism rates associated with the different scores on the RRASOR are presented both on the overhead and on the hard copy of the tool that is in your participant materials.</p> <p> LEARNING ACTIVITY: RRASOR</p> <p>One of the benefits of the RRASOR is that it’s very easy to use. Unlike some of the other tools on the overhead that require advanced training (like the PCL-R) or information about offenders that can be difficult to obtain (like a plethysmograph score for the SORAG), the RRASOR can be scored by any line probation or parole officer. The RRASOR is not as simple as it looks. All users need to be trained in how to use it and to understand its strengths as well as its limitations.</p> <p>As a brief, simple example, examine the case of Mr. Jones, a 35-year-old sex offender who was arrested and convicted of molesting a 12-year-old male neighbor. Mr. Jones was also convicted of two prior sex offenses—abuse of one boy 15 years ago and another boy 10 years ago.</p> <p> ? Discussion Question: How would we score Mr. Jones?</p> <p>Based on these facts, Mr. Jones would receive a score of 4 on the RRASOR. He would be assigned one point for each of his two prior sex offense convictions, one point for his selection of</p>	<p> Refer to handout: A hard copy of the RRASOR is provided with the materials, identical to the slide.</p> <p>➤ Use slide 15: Example Instrument: The RRASOR</p> <p>Note: <i>The RRASOR was developed using data from seven different follow-up studies and replicated on an eighth independent sample of sex offenders. The total sample used to generate the test was comprised of 2,592 sex offenders.</i></p> <p>➤ Use slide 16: Re-offense Rates on the RRASOR</p>

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<p>a male victim, and one point for his selection of an unrelated victim. The graph on the overhead and in your materials indicates that the sexual Re-offense risk of someone who scores 4 on the RRASOR is very high—the specific estimated probability within 5 years is 32.7 percent and within 10 years is 48.6 percent.</p> <p> INTERPRETING THE RRASOR SCORE</p> <p>The offender’s score of 4 means that of all of the sex offenders in the test development sample who had a score of 4, 32.7 percent were estimated to have been arrested for or convicted of committing a new sex offense within 5 years of their community release. Actuarial instruments are, therefore, effective at predicting the Re-offense rates of a group of similarly defined offenders. However, these tools cannot necessarily identify whether or not a particular individual in that group will re-offend. In practice, the common operating assumption is that if a particular offender’s score is similar to other offenders who have, for example, a high rate of sexual Re-offenses, it is reasonable to consider that offender to be a high risk to re-offend sexually as well.</p> <p>It is critically important to recognize that the actual percentage Re-offense rates noted on any actuarial risk assessment instrument, the RRASOR included, may differ among jurisdictions as a result of different methods of reporting sex offenses, and variations in arrest and prosecution rates. However, on an actuarial tool such as the RRASOR, where each point increase in score is associated with an increase in sexual Re-offense rates, the evaluator can be reasonably confident that higher scores correlate with higher sexual Re-offense risk.²⁰</p> <p> ? Discussion Question: Are you surprised by the results of the RRASOR in this case? If so, why?</p> <p>Some researchers have suggested another approach to assessing the risk of Re-offense—an adjusted actuarial approach. Even those who have proposed such a method suggest that adjustments of actuarial risk assessments should be approached cautiously, knowing that actuarial predictions</p>	<p>Note: The trainer should anticipate some skepticism regarding the RRASOR because so few items are included on it. Trainers who would like more information regarding the validity of the instrument and the limited degree to which additional items would add to its predictive validity should refer to the relevant segment of CSOM’s training curriculum on assessment.</p>

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<p>surpass clinical judgments. The most recent research suggests that adjustments, particularly those based on clinical progress, significantly reduce the accuracy of risk predictions. The CSOM training module on assessment goes into more detail on the theory and practice of adjusted actuarial risk assessment.²¹</p> <p>In recent years, very significant progress has been made in our ability to assess the likelihood of sexual recidivism in sex offenders (the development of the RRASOR is an example of this), and our knowledge in this area continues to develop at an exciting rate. We have identified many static and dynamic risk factors that are statistically correlated with sexual recidivism risk, and researchers have constructed an array of assessment tools that integrate many of these factors in a scientifically valid manner.</p> <p>These assessment tools significantly enhance our ability to identify subgroups of offenders who pose a higher risk to past and potential victims and the community than others. They also allow us to make more informed management decisions. Like the polygraph, however, none of these tools is a “silver bullet” or a “panacea.” Jurisdictions that are working to integrate the tools into their approach to sex offender management must—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be very clear about why and how they will use the tools; ▪ Understand fully the strengths and limitations of each (and what they can and cannot do); ▪ Use more than one, if possible; ▪ Understand that an offender who scores “low risk” on the tools is not necessarily “low risk” (none of the tools provide all of the answers that we need or want to know about sex offenders); and ▪ Be willing and able to keep up with the emerging research in this arena. <p>What probation or parole officers normally think of as assessment may be quite different from what treatment providers, victim advocates, or judges term “assessment.” Always try to clarify what the term means and to work collaboratively with your colleagues to define the purposes,</p>	

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<p>the tools, the outcomes, and the issues that are underlying the term “assessment.”</p>	



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<p>TOPIC: CLASSIFICATION (10 minutes)</p> <p>CLASSIFICATION: RISK AND RESOURCES</p> <p>Probation/parole agencies have been using classification and classification tools for many years to differentiate subpopulations that will receive differential levels or types of supervision. In general, these classification tools purport to distinguish groups with different levels of risk and need. They are important vehicles to target resources more effectively. Optimally, classification for risk should be based upon empirically based tools that have been validated on a jurisdiction's own population in order to assure that they are valid in distinguishing varying levels of risk.</p> <p>Such tools are currently the only valid method to predict the likelihood of future failure and are demonstrably more accurate than intuition or clinical judgment alone. We discussed the use of these tools in the preceding section on the PSI. They are helpful when estimating the level of risk presented to the community by a particular offender and helping the court to make a determination between incarceration and community supervision.</p> <p>Once an offender is under supervision, there is a continuing need to assess risk for purposes of classification. Many agencies do not have access to validated instruments to assess risk for classification purposes. In the absence of such research-based tools, agencies sometimes use their collective common sense in developing tools to identify factors that, through experience, appear to be related to risk. Assigned weights and scores, these tools look exactly like validated risk instruments—the difference is that research and analysis has not (or not yet) demonstrated their validity (that they do what they are intended to do). They do help agencies allocate scarce resources more effectively and to review apparently risk-related factors more consistently. With sex offenders the challenge and need for classification is much the same—but the stakes are higher. Some agencies simply identify all sex offenders as high risk, applying the maximum resources available. As caseloads grow, the urgency to supervise higher</p>	




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<p>risk offenders more intensively mounts. In order to make some objective determination about which offenders require more intensive supervision and more resources, some agencies have taken steps to create classification schemes based upon the experience and judgment of their staff, and, subsequently, work toward validation.</p> <p>EXAMPLE OF A CLASSIFICATION TOOL</p> <p>One example is the sex offender assessment tool used by the Jackson County, Oregon, Department of Probation. It has a scale that uses 34 items (24 in a negative scale and 10 in a positive scale) along with three factors that generate automatic overrides. When scored, the instrument places a sex offender in a low-, medium-, or high-risk category. The instrument is appealing because its factors have face validity (they seem to make sense), they include factors that can change over time (so one can see either progress or deterioration and take appropriate action), and they are numerous enough to seem to mirror the complexities of human behavior. (One limitation of some of the more reliable empirical scales is that they have so few factors that they lack “face validity.”)</p> <p>Preliminary research on the tool conducted by the Oregon Department of Corrections Research Unit has shown some predictive ability regarding conviction for a new offense or revocation to prison, but no relationship to conviction for a new sex offense.²² The short followup period (2 years) for the research may not have allowed enough time for failure related to sexual re-offending to occur, and more research is planned.</p> <p>However, the agency finds the tool useful for managing resources and alerting officers to factors they should track during supervision. Other agencies have also taken this path. Although these classification instruments and strategies are helpful as management tools, they do not take the place of, nor should they be confused with, validated risk assessment tools with demonstrated ability to differentiate groups of offenders with varying levels of risk.</p> <p>Agencies that currently have no classification instrument or process specifically for sex offenders should address this</p>	<p> Refer to handout: For reference, there is a copy of the Oregon Sex Offender Assessment Tool in the participant materials for Section 3 of this version of the curriculum.</p>

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<p>shortcoming as expeditiously as possible at the agency management level. Likewise, if the classification tool being used by an agency has not been validated for the population being served, it would be important to begin to identify research resources, such as local universities, to conduct the research necessary to validate such a tool. In the meantime, line officers will want to rely on the information presented in this section of the curriculum to help identify static and dynamic risk factors, amenability to treatment, and victim impact and safety as a guide in targeting sex offenders for specific levels and conditions of supervision.</p>	



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<p>TOPIC: DEVELOPING AND MONITORING CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION (35 minutes)</p> <p>SEX OFFENDER-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS Many probation/parole agencies have found that the management of sex offenders in the community requires the development of sex offender-specific conditions. Some agencies have developed an inclusive set of conditions relating to sex offenders that are routinely recommended for all sex offenders. They should be supplemented by specific conditions of supervision based upon the information and analysis reflected in the PSI. Several examples of such conditions from jurisdictions are included in the training materials that we will discuss.</p> <p>Although many traditional methods of supervision (field visits, collateral contacts, surveillance, electronic monitoring) are appropriate when supervising sex offenders, probation/parole conditions for sex offenders should also address directly their sex offense histories and individual cycles of offending. More intensive community supervision practices ensure that external controls are imposed on sex offenders and can, in some instances, interrupt an offender's sex offense cycle. A number of supervision conditions are generally accepted and widely used by the field. These specialized conditions include—²³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Treatment:</i> Participation and progress in and payment for a sex offender-specific evaluation and approved treatment covered by a signed contract. This should include any supplementary treatments (anger management, alcohol/drug).▪ <i>Victim contact:</i> No contact of any kind with the victim(s) and payment for their counseling.▪ <i>Driving and travel:</i> No unapproved driving after dark or when children are going to and from school except for employment; no connection with hitchhiking; travel to another jurisdiction only with authorization and a letter signed by local authorities.	<p>➤ Use slide 17: Conditions of Supervision for Sex Offenders</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Daily living:</i> Residence only in the supervising jurisdiction; no unapproved visits with family; must be in residence during all established curfew hours; not residing with minors or dating anyone with minor children. ▪ <i>Social/sexual behavior:</i> No sexual contact or unsupervised contact with any people under the age of 18; full appropriate dress when public view is possible; may not spend time in locations where individuals under the age of 18 are likely to be; all dating relationships to be reported; no nontherapeutic contact with convicted sex offenders; no view, purchase, or possession of adult materials. ▪ <i>Work (paid or volunteer):</i> No such activity where contact with people under the age of 18 is likely; no supervisory responsibility over women or teenagers; required employment and payment of child support as necessary. ▪ <i>Alcohol/drugs:</i> No purchase, possession, or consumption; testing as requested. ▪ <i>Disclosure:</i> Signature on waiver allowing shared communication among treatment, probation, district attorney’s office, and the court; disclosure to others (schools, employer) as deemed appropriate. ▪ <i>Polygraph, plethysmograph, and other tests:</i> Offender must agree to submit to polygraph²⁴, plethysmograph, and other physiological tests as directed by the supervising officer. <p> USING SPECIAL CONDITIONS AS TOOLS TO MANAGE RISK Although these special conditions provide a foundation for the development of a comprehensive case management plan, probation/parole officers should tailor the specific supervision conditions in each sex offender’s case plan to address his individual risk factors. For example, the sex offender who rapes a woman he has befriended in a bar may require the imposition of a curfew, restricted access to motor vehicles, and a prohibition against entering bars. Such individualized conditions may help to prevent the offender from engaging in</p>	

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<p>the behavior that can lead to the commission of a sexual assault.</p> <p>Developing a supervision strategy to protect potential victims may involve random home checks after curfew; review of the offender’s driving log; restriction of the offender’s access to vehicles; frequent contact with the offender’s family members, roommates, friends, and employer; and the administration of polygraph examinations on relatively short notice (information from which can be used to amend conditions of supervision or identify problematic issues or risky behavior that should be addressed in treatment).</p> <p>In the case of a sex offender who molests nonfamilial children, it is imperative that special conditions of probation be imposed that prevent association with children and prohibit movement in areas where children routinely congregate (such as parks and schools). Strategies to monitor a child molester’s compliance effectively may include unannounced home visits, random polygraph testing, and verification of compliance through third parties (e.g., the client’s partner, landlord, neighbors, or employers).</p> <p>In the case of a rapist, special conditions should consider the ways the offender makes contact with women and the kinds of hobbies and interests that can potentially reinforce dangerous power dynamics (martial arts, hunting, other “masculine” pursuits), and should prohibit the offender from positions of authority over women, such as supervisory positions in employment.</p> <p>APPLYING STANDARD SEX-OFFENSE CONDITIONS</p> <p>Special supervision conditions, when ordered by the court or the supervision agent, are perhaps the most effective method of imposing external controls over sex offenders. In order to reduce the likelihood of a sexual Re-offense, these restrictions must be designed to address all of the offender’s known and perceived risk factors, and supervision agents must monitor consistently the offender’s adherence to all of the conditions of his probation.</p>	



Presentation Content	Teaching Notes
<p>Many probation agencies now advocate the imposition of standard conditions on all sex offenders regardless of their offense. They take the position that it is not the responsibility of the probation/parole officer to demonstrate that all are appropriate to the offender. Rather, the onus is on the offender to prove that they are not appropriate for him. Any condition among the standard conditions that does not appear necessary for a particular offender should not be changed until the offender has a full sex offender-specific evaluation and passes a disclosure polygraph examination or, in the absence of these resources, is subject to a staff review. The rationale for this approach is that the research calls into question an earlier assumption that sex offenders tend to specialize with respect to victims. It is now becoming clear that despite any preferences for types of victims, many sex offenders do engage in crossover offense behavior. Therefore, many jurisdictions include a prohibition against access to minor children for all sex offenders until a clear understanding can be documented through treatment and polygraph regarding them as likely victims.</p> <p>All special sex-offender conditions should be implemented in very specific ways, using clear and understandable language. For instance, a condition pertaining to contact with children might be implemented with explicit instructions about not having contact with an individual child or being present in the vicinity of schools, parks, or churches where children are known to congregate.</p> <p>Probation/parole departments usually develop a case file to document and prove that the special terms of supervision have been described to the offender and that he understands them. The document outlining the special conditions is signed by the probation/parole officer and by the offender (and the judge), and it can be used in court if the offender violates the conditions.</p>	<p> Refer to handout: The trainer should reference the handouts in the participant materials for this section that illustrate how “contact” is defined by two probation agencies. (Maricopa County, AZ and Jackson County, OR) See “Oregon Department of Community Corrections: What Does ‘No Contact’ Mean?” and “Definition of Terms</p>



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<p>EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF THE CONDITIONS</p> <p>Supervision agents must continually assess whether the conditions assigned to sex offenders appropriately address their current patterns of behavior (including social interactions) and living conditions. For example, a supervision agent may discover during a conversation with a family member that a sex offender is routinely riding a bus to and from work that is full of children. The agent should then propose an additional condition to be imposed by the court or parole board that forbids the offender from riding any bus that is likely to have children upon it (e.g., during the mornings and in the afternoons and evenings before 9:00 p.m.). Likewise, for a rapist, an agent will want to interview and continue to monitor any females that the offender is dating, as well as monitor the various ways he accesses women, such as bars, dating services, church activities, etc. This ongoing evaluation of an offender’s behavior will also reinforce to the offender that his actions are being constantly scrutinized.</p> <p>Tools for monitoring compliance with conditions (and general progress under supervision) include information garnered from polygraphs and reports from third parties (offenders’ employers, family, neighbors, law enforcement officers, etc.). Monitoring should be increased during times of increased risk including when the offender is experiencing stress or crisis (loss of a job, divorce, death, or illness in the family), when the offender is engaged in (even court-approved) visits with victims or potential victims, and when the offender demonstrates an increased level of denial.²⁵ There are also specific red flags that supervising officers can be watching for that may relate to these stress events; these red flags include disengagement, “no-showing,” and manipulation.</p> <p>In 1997, Hanson et al. studied probation officers’ files on sex offenders under supervision at two points in time 6 months apart. For those offenders who went on to commit new offenses under supervision, certain clues existed in the officers’ notes, falling into the three named areas: disengagement, no-showing, and manipulation. An examination of these “clues” can alert supervising officers when offenders are becoming</p>	<p>Regarding Contact with Minors—Maricopa County Adult Probation Department.”</p> <p> Refer to handout: Refer to “Colorado Sex Offender Management Board: Standards and Guidelines for the Assessment, Evaluation, Treatment, and Behavioral Monitoring of Adult Sex Offenders” especially Standards 5.600 and 5.700 as examples of what is expected of probation/parole officers in at least one state. Discuss the practicality of these guidelines, which are included in the participant materials for Section 3 of the medium version of this curriculum.</p> <p>➤ Use slide 18: Indications for Increased Monitoring</p> <p>➤ Use slide 19: Red Flags for Supervising Officers</p>

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<p>more dangerous and, therefore, in need of more external controls.²⁶</p> <p><i>Disengagement</i> refers to the sense that the offender is just going through the motions. He's not open to talking about treatment, is not invested in treatment, and is generally not cooperating with treatment. He can seem silent and nondisclosing, and keep secrets. Supervisors might get a sense that the offender is being "phony," that they don't know what's going on with the offender in general, or that the offender is working against them.</p> <p>A <i>no-showing</i> offender is frequently late, misses appointments, frequently wants to reschedule, and tries to limit meeting time. Again, there's a sense of the client working against the supervisor. The offender may also be violating his supervision conditions.</p> <p>The offender using <i>manipulation</i> makes inappropriate requests, like inviting you to dinner or offering you gifts. You pick up on inconsistencies between what the offender is telling you and what you hear from the treatment team. You may catch the offender in lies or contradictions. The offender may be curt, rude, or threatening with you. You may get the sense that the offender is being "phony" or is trying to "play the system," acting like he's a leader in treatment, trying to get attention for being top in the class. Manipulation can be trying to take control of an interview, including trying to focus on irrelevant issues, trying to be "buddy-buddy" with the supervisor, or taking an inordinate amount of the supervisor's time.</p> <p>Although some of these behaviors, especially the manipulation, are typical of a lot of sex offenders, they should be taken seriously. Some of these behaviors also require a good deal of interaction with the offender to pick up. Interacting with an offender is one effective method of monitoring sex offenders more intensively in the community.</p>	<p>➤ Use slides 20-21: Disengagement</p> <p>➤ Use slide 22: No-Showing</p> <p>➤ Use slides 23-24: Manipulation</p>



Presentation Content	Teaching Notes
<p data-bbox="186 304 1079 567">TAKING APPROPRIATE ACTION WHEN VIOLATIONS OCCUR Responding to violations of conditions is a key component in assuring victim and community safety. While every violation may not warrant immediate revocation, it is very important that community safety remain as the paramount consideration when considering the application of intermediate sanctions in sex offender cases.</p> <p data-bbox="186 619 1079 1008">A few general principles seem to have emerged, and one of the most important is that an appropriate response to any violation is informing all members of the case management team about the violation. This will allow the team to assess together the severity and risk implied by the violation and to develop an appropriate response. Clearly, however, there are instances in which a violation or inappropriate behavior must be addressed immediately, such as when there is contact with prohibited individuals, which must be resolved before the probation/parole officer leaves the scene.</p> <p data-bbox="186 1050 1079 1522">Another important principle is that responses to violations and risky behavior must be, as one supervision officer put it, “swift and sure.”²⁷ If the results of a polygraph examination, information from collateral sources, or direct observation reveals that a sex offender has violated his treatment contract or supervision conditions and you do not respond quickly and appropriately, the message the offender receives is that he can violate his supervision conditions and/or treatment contract without consequences. This puts the community and past and potential victims at risk, and subverts the primary goal of sex offender management: the prevention of future sexual victimization.</p> <p data-bbox="186 1564 1079 1669">Dangerous situations that require immediate action and the removal of the offender from his current environment include—</p> <ul data-bbox="186 1722 1079 1879" style="list-style-type: none">▪ Possession of a dangerous weapon;▪ Discovery of the offender in the presence of children when he initiates the contact and does not report it to a member of the supervision team;	<p data-bbox="1112 1690 1437 1837">➤ Use slide 25: Situations Requiring Immediate Removal of the Offender</p>



Presentation Content	Teaching Notes
<p>TOPIC: THE CASE PLAN (10 minutes)</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Probation/parole agencies have varied policies and practices on the topic of case planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How many agencies require a case plan? On sex offenders? ▪ What type of guidance or direction do you have about what should be in the case plan and what you have to do to complete one? ▪ Does the supervising officer prepare the case plan if there is one? ▪ How long do you have to do it? ▪ How closely does practice follow policy? <p>According to Cumming and Buell, “the case planning process forms the basis for sex offender supervision. ... [It should be] updated when changes occur and created in a format that any staff person involved in the offender’s supervision can use.”²⁸ Probation/parole agencies have a range of policies about when case plans should be completed and exactly what they should include. For purposes of this training we will focus upon the specific aspects of case planning that support and enhance the ability of the probation/parole officer to supervise sex offenders effectively.</p> <p>CONTROLLING THE ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>One helpful way to think about the case plan is to break it down into two major elements: controlling the offender’s environment and ensuring his participation in sex offender-specific treatment.</p> <p>The probation or parole officer should consider what changes should be made in the offender’s present environment to decrease the risk of re-offending. Using the information gleaned from relevant documents, a review of the risky elements in the offender’s environment (including information from field visits to the offender’s home and place of employment) and changes in the offender’s life that influence his emotional stability (e.g., relationship problems, financial</p>	<p>➤ Use slide 28: Developing a Case Plan</p> <p>➤ Use slide 29: The Case Plan: Two Major Elements</p>


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<p>hardship, loss of a loved one, etc.), the probation/parole officer should continually revisit the conditions of supervision to determine whether changes are necessary in the case plan. If changes are deemed necessary, the probation/parole officer should ask himself or herself if they will reduce the offender's access to past and potential victims and his ability to engage in decisions or actions that put others at risk. In addition, he or she should ask if the changes anticipate and address high-risk situations that relate to the offender's time outside of work, his recreational activities, his access to pornographic materials, his ability to groom potential victims, his substance abuse problem, and other high-risk situations.</p> <p>INVOLVING THE OFFENDER IN APPROPRIATE TREATMENT</p> <p>The important thing to keep in mind is that the second major element of the case plan is assuring that the offender participates in an appropriate treatment intervention.</p> <p><i>An Appropriate Referral</i></p> <p>It is particularly important to assure that sex offenders are referred to an appropriate treatment provider. When making a referral for treatment, probation/parole officers should keep the following issues in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substance abuse may need to be addressed to stabilize the offender before offense-specific treatment occurs. ▪ Is there a recommendation in the sex offender-specific evaluation for pharmacological interventions? This is not a recommendation that a probation/parole officer would make on his or her own. ▪ If it appears that family reunification may occur, the treatment provider should have the capacity to work with all family members. Very few treatment providers work with family reunification issues. A strict protocol on family reunification should exist in any jurisdiction to guide the case management team in preparing for reunification if there is a possibility that it may occur. This protocol should be shared with all family members at the beginning of the offender's supervision.²⁹ ▪ The treatment plan should be amended as new information becomes available through the polygraph examination (if 	<p>➤ Use slide 30: An Appropriate Treatment Referral—Issues to Consider</p>



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<p>this tool is employed in the jurisdiction).</p> <p>Keep in mind that you may have offenders with special needs. Offenders with organic brain syndrome or developmental disabilities will require very straightforward, concrete plans. For more information on working with special needs offenders, refer to <i>Treating Intellectually Disabled Sex Offenders: A Model Residential Program</i>, by Haaven, Little, and Petre-Miller.³⁰ Not all mental health professionals or therapists are appropriate for this kind of work. Treatment providers must be willing to work with the issues and concerns of this population.</p>	




Presentation Content	Teaching Notes
<p>TOPIC: MAINTAINING THE CASE FILE (5 minutes)</p> <p>IMPORTANCE OF DOCUMENTATION IN SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT The hallmarks of sex offending include offender secrecy, lies, manipulation, and deception, so the case file is an extremely important vehicle in which to document exactly what the supervision plan is, what expectations the offender has been given and has agreed to, and how well the offender is performing. It's also important to track red flags because single incidents may not be particularly notable, but patterns can tell you a lot. Because sex offenders may be under supervision for some time by a succession of probation/parole officers, the case file also provides a tool to ensure continuity in supervision. It will also support petitions for revocation if they become necessary and/or document appropriate intermediate responses.</p> <p>A complete case file provides easy access to important information and establishes a paper trail should a revocation become necessary. The case file provides documentation of the case management activities to date and highlights significant incidents and progress on the case. Whenever necessary, another officer should be able to pick up and act on the case in the supervising officer's absence.</p> <p>Documents that will be important to add to the permanent record after community supervision has been initiated include polygraph examination reports and the treatment provider's and supervision agent's responses to the results of the polygraph exams (if applicable); treatment progress reports (from both sex offender treatment and any other adjunctive treatment, such as substance abuse treatment); and periodic reports generated by the offender (such as a sexual history/autobiography and copies of homework assignments that were completed as a part of treatment). In addition, the case file may contain a revised treatment contract if there was a problem in treatment, a relapse prevention plan, and information regarding the offense cycle of the offender.</p>	<p>➤ Use slide 31: Maintaining the Case File</p>

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<p>Reports from the social services administration regarding family members and/or the victim, and any other evaluations of the offender that were completed after sentencing (e.g., plethysmograph, treatment reports, Abel screen) should also be included in the case file. In addition, correspondence from family members, victims, the defense counsel, or the district attorney should be placed in the case file.</p> <p>The file should also include—in an easily accessible order—information generated by the probation/parole officer regarding the case (e.g., case notes, a brief summary and the date of every germane phone call and other instances of communication with stakeholders regarding the case, important decisions made, a list of violations and red flags and how they were or were not addressed, and changes in the supervision plan/special conditions). In addition, urinalysis reports, status reports on the victim, status reports on family members, and significant changes in the offender’s personal relationships (e.g., divorce) should also be included. Finally, a completed risk/needs assessment instrument should be a part of the case file to demonstrate why the probation/parole officer is supervising the offender in a particular manner or at a level.</p> <p> PERSPECTIVES ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE FILE</p> <p>Because the stakes of failure are so high with sex offenders, it is important for the case records to be as complete and unassailable as possible. Probation/parole agencies across the nation are concerned that they may be sued by sex offenders (and their victims), perhaps more than any other population of criminal offenders who are being supervised in the community. At the same time, these cases often result in violation/revocation actions.</p> <p>It is highly advisable that all probation/parole officers make sure that they have a system to organize all the information within the file so that the officer and others can have easy and quick access to information when they need it. This assists officers to identify gaps in the file and the documentation system that need to be addressed.</p>	

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<p>In addition, probation/parole officers should know well and follow any policy regarding access to the material in the file or disclosure to any other party. In some jurisdictions, there are reports that can only be released by the court or by the parole board. Probation/parole officers must be in close communication with their colleagues and supervisors to avoid inadvertent disclosure of material to unauthorized parties.</p>	



Presentation Content	Teaching Notes
<p data-bbox="186 268 1055 405">TOPIC: STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION, REGISTRATION, AND DNA TESTING</p> <p data-bbox="186 411 324 441">(5 minutes)</p> <p data-bbox="186 483 1023 709">Another responsibility that has been assigned to probation/parole agencies in many jurisdictions is that of community notification, registration, and DNA testing. It is important for you to familiarize yourselves with these requirements in your own jurisdiction. Do you have responsibilities? If so, what are they?</p> <p data-bbox="186 756 1079 1302">Community notification, in particular, has proven to be a function that probation/parole agencies are finding as a vehicle for community education. In the process of notifying communities about the presence of sex offenders in their midst, agencies are taking the opportunity to educate the public about how to better protect themselves, how to assist in informal supervision networks, and also to emphasize the rights of offenders to be free from harassment and vigilantism. As with other aspects of effective sex offender management, community notification responsibilities can be most effective when handled collaboratively as part of a community education strategy on sex offending and sexual assault prevention. Partners can include law enforcement, victim advocates, treatment providers, local legislators, and others.</p>	<p data-bbox="1112 378 1404 514">➤ Use slide 32: Increasing Requirements on Probation and Parole</p> <p data-bbox="1112 556 1437 588"> Refer to Handout:</p> <p data-bbox="1112 598 1437 1417">The trainer should refer to two policy and practice briefs included in their entirety with the participant materials for Section 3 of the medium version of this curriculum: “Community Notification and Education” and “Sex Offender Registration: Policy Overview and Comprehensive Practices.” You may want to print and distribute these to participants, or select specific exhibits or excerpts as handouts.</p>



Presentation Content	Teaching Notes
<p data-bbox="186 268 922 403">TOPIC: LENGTHENING PERIODS OF SUPERVISION AND AUTHORIZING LIFETIME SUPERVISION</p> <p data-bbox="186 409 324 441">(5 minutes)</p> <p data-bbox="186 478 1084 676">Some states have enacted legislation that permits or requires lifetime probation or parole supervision for certain types of sex offenders. This is an acknowledgement that this offense behavior extends over many years and that, even with progress on some fronts, the risk of relapse remains.³¹</p> <p data-bbox="186 718 1084 949">In Arizona, after conviction for certain felony offenses, probation may continue for a term up to and including life that the court believes is appropriate for the ends of justice. The Specialized Sex Offender Unit in the Maricopa County (Phoenix) Adult Probation Department indicates that lifetime probation has many advantages, including that it—</p> <ul data-bbox="186 991 1084 1423" style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provides the ability to assess risk and manage sex offender cases proactively over an extended period of time;▪ Allows for the monitoring of true pedophiles (those offenders who have a primary arousal to children) over the course of their lifetimes;▪ Allows for comprehensive family treatment and observation of family contact and reunification dynamics; and▪ Allows for the monitoring and prevention of multigenerational offenders (e.g., brother, son, grandson, etc.).	<p data-bbox="1107 373 1445 487">➤ Use slide 33: Lengthening Periods of Supervision</p>



Presentation Content	Teaching Notes
<p>TOPIC: SURVEILLANCE (5 minutes)</p> <p>Probation/parole agencies have learned that monitoring the behavior of sex offenders, particularly their compliance with the conditions of supervision and access to victims, greatly enhances their ability to assure community safety. Some probation/parole agencies are now deploying “surveillance” officers to supplement the work of probation/parole officers. For example, in Maricopa County, Arizona, the Adult Probation Department has developed teams of probation/parole officers and sex offender surveillance officers. A surveillance officer’s primary job is to be in the community, checking up on the most high-risk sex offenders. They work rotating shifts—allowing surveillance to be conducted 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. Surveillance officers monitor sex offenders’ whereabouts and activities, verify addresses, assure that residences are in compliance with program standards and regulations, and communicate with the probation/parole officer and treatment provider. They have access to vehicles, radios, and pagers to maintain contact with the department’s dispatch and assure their own safety while in the field. In other communities, probation departments are teaming with local police to enhance their capacity for surveillance. Some agencies are teaming with local police departments who are assisting with surveillance and, thus, expanding the resources available to assure community safety.</p>	<p>➤ Use slide 34: Surveillance as a Tool for Sex Offender Supervision</p>



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<p>TOPIC: EFFECTIVENESS OF SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT (5 minutes)</p> <p>REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH</p> <p>David D’Amora, in reviewing literature, cites a 1991 U.S. Department of Justice study that found the recidivism rate of untreated sex offenders to be about 60 percent within 3 years of release from prison. Recidivism rates of those sex offenders who have completed a specialized treatment program are between 15 and 20 percent. In other words, untreated sex offenders appear three to four times more likely to recidivate than treated offenders.³²</p> <p>Recent reviews of the research support these basic findings. Grossman et al. (1999) found “a reduction in recidivism of 30 percent over seven years, with comparable effectiveness for hormonal and cognitive-behavioral treatments.”³³ Gallagher et al. “quantitatively synthesized the results of 25 studies evaluating the effectiveness of different types of treatment for sex offenders. Cognitive-behavioral approaches appear particularly promising while less support is found for behavioral, chemical, and general psychosocial treatment.”³⁴ Polizzi et al. (1999) evaluated 13 studies that met criteria for scientific merit and were based on research completed over 10 years. “Non-prison-based sex offender treatment programs were deemed to be effective in curtailing future criminal activity. ... Prison-based treatment programs were judged to be promising.” Cognitive-behavioral programs appear to be the most effective.³⁵</p> <p>A 1995 meta-analysis of sex offender treatment outcome studies found a small, yet significant, treatment effect (Hall, 1995). This meta-analysis included 12 studies with some form of a control group. Despite the small number of subjects (1,313), the results indicated an 8 percent reduction in the recidivism rate for sex offenders in the treatment group.³⁶</p>	<p>➤ Use slide 35: Review of the Research</p> <p>➤ Use slide 36: Review of the Research</p> <p>➤ Use slide 37: Review of the Research</p> <p>➤ Use slides 38-39:</p>




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<p data-bbox="186 296 943 338">TOPIC: SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT</p> <p data-bbox="186 348 337 380">(15 minutes)</p> <p data-bbox="186 415 862 447">DISTINCTIONS FROM OTHER TYPES OF TREATMENT</p> <p data-bbox="186 464 1073 615">One of the most helpful things for probation/parole officers to be aware of is that the cognitive-behavioral therapy proving to be successful with sex offenders is distinctively different from traditional counseling or psychotherapy.</p> <ul data-bbox="186 657 1081 1879" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="186 657 1081 1010">▪ Although traditional therapy focuses upon the offender as the “client” or “patient” primarily, sex offender treatment has a goal of preventing future victimization and striving to ameliorate the harm done by the offender to the victim of the crime. Some therapists say that the community and potential future victims are their real clients. Indeed, as states begin to develop standards for treatment, at least one has adopted the “victim/community as client” perspective officially in its standards.⁴²<li data-bbox="186 1052 1081 1482">▪ Traditional psychotherapy seeks to reduce feelings of anxiety and inadequacy, while sex offender therapy seeks to confront the offender with his thinking errors and to bring him to accept accountability for his actions. Where traditional treatment may take place in the context of individual psychotherapy/counseling <i>or</i> in a group setting, most sex offender therapists find that the group therapy setting is essential to treatment. The group setting including offenders with similar backgrounds helps to undermine the secrecy and denial typical in a sex offender’s view of himself.<li data-bbox="186 1524 1081 1879">▪ Traditional therapy is undertaken voluntarily by the client, while sex offender treatment is often ordered by the court and may not be considered entirely voluntary. Therapists traditionally operate in a context where the patient-client privilege shields both parties from disclosing the matters discussed during treatment. In the sex offender treatment process, a waiver of confidentiality is usually required, allowing the therapist to freely exchange information with criminal justice system agencies and other stakeholders such	<p data-bbox="1107 411 1414 516">➤ Use slides 41-42: Traditional vs. Sex Offender Treatment</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Improving social competence.</i> Difficult social situations may generate the type of anxiety that is a precursor to re-offending. Treatment will help offenders identify those situations and develop skills to address them. ▪ <i>Developing relapse prevention skills.</i> Treatment will help offenders understand the sequence of events that lead to their offense behavior. Offenders will then be helped to interrupt that cycle or chain of events in order to prevent future victimization. ▪ <i>Establishing supervision conditions and networks.</i> Working with probation or parole officers, treatment providers will help to identify high-risk situations, behaviors, and locations to help customize supervision conditions with the goal of managing risk. They may also help identify other individuals in the community who might become part of a supervision network. ▪ <i>Clarification.</i> Many treatment providers have as a goal that their offender clients will complete a process of clarification regarding their sexual offending. The purpose of the clarification process is to have offenders express full responsibility for their offenses to victims in order to relieve victims of any responsibility for the sexual abuse and to clarify what occurred in language victims can understand. Victims may or may not play a role in this process, through their choice. Clarification involving victims is permitted only after offenders and victims have adequately completed the majority of their respective treatment programs. This is often done through a letter. However, such a letter is never presented to victims without the approval of therapists and probation/parole officers, the approval of the victims' treatment providers, and custodial parents or guardians.⁴⁴ Ideally, clarification should always occur before any victim recontact or reunification. <p>SUMMARY The primary goal of treatment is to reduce future victimization. The goals of treatment, including reducing cognitive distortions and accepting responsibility, developing victim empathy, controlling sexual arousal, improving social competence, developing relapse prevention skills, and establishing supervision conditions and networks are all <i>means</i></p>	



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<p><i>to the end</i> of reducing future victimization.</p> <p>Treatment providers must be willing to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work as part of a team; ▪ Share all information; ▪ Protect the community as their primary responsibility; and ▪ Evaluate their work by these standards. 	<p>➤ Use slide 44: Treatment Providers Must Be Willing to...</p>

Presentation Content	Teaching Notes
 <p>TOPIC: SUMMARY (10 minutes)</p> <p>Supervision of sex offenders uses all of the traditional tools of supervision and adapts them to suit the particular character of this offender population and behavior.</p> <p>? Discussion Question: What are some advantages of caseload specialization for sex offenders? Disadvantages?</p> <p>? Discussion Question: What are some examples of specialized conditions for sex offenders? What is the purpose of each?</p> <p>? Discussion Question: What are the red flags or possible warning signs that an offender is heading toward a relapse?</p> <p>? Discussion Question: What are some of the ways in which sex offender-specific treatment differs from traditional mental health treatment?</p>	

¹ G. Marlatt and J. Gordon. (1980). Determinants of Relapse: Implications For the Maintenance of Change. In Davidson, P.O. and Davidson, S.M., (eds). *Behavioral Medicine: Changing Health Lifestyles*. Brunner/Mazel. New York, NY.

² Cumming, G. and Buell, M. (1997). *Supervision of the Sex Offender*. Safer Society Press, 36.

³ The Center for Sex Offender Management’s *Glossary of Terms Used in the Management and Treatment of Sexual Offenders* defines the different kinds of denial as follows:

- Denial of facts: The offender may claim that the victim is lying or remembering incorrectly.
- Denial of awareness: The offender may claim that he experienced a blackout caused by alcohol or drugs and cannot remember the offense.
- Denial of impact: Refers to the minimization of harm to the victim.
- Denial of responsibility: The offender may blame the victim or a medical condition to reduce or avoid accepting responsibility.
- Denial of grooming: The offender may claim that he did not plan for the offense to occur.
- Denial of sexual intent: The offender may claim that he was attempting to educate the victim about his/her body, or that the victim bumped into the offender. In this type of denial, the offender tries to make the offense appear nonsexual.
- Denial of Denial: The offender appears to be disgusted by what has occurred in hopes others will believe that he is not capable of committing such a crime.

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- ⁴ Marshall, W.L., Laws, D.R., and Barbaree, H.E. (eds.). (1990). *Handbook of Sexual Assault: Issues, Theories, and Treatment of the Offender*.
- ⁵ Prentky, R.A., Knight, R.A., and Quinsey, V. (1990). Sexual Violence, A Review Commissioned by the Panel on the Understanding and the Control of Violent Behavior, National Research Council, Presented in Symposium, Destin, FL, p. 62.
- ⁶ English, K., Colling-Chadwick, S., Pullen, S., and Jones, L. (1996). *How Are Adult Felony Sex Offenders Managed on Probation and Parole? A National Survey*. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Department of Public Safety and the National Institute of Justice.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ Coyne, R., Chief Probation Officer, New London, Connecticut Office of Adult Probation; Fagel, F., Area Coordinator, Oregon Youth Authority; and Olsen, S., Jackson County, Oregon Community Corrections. (1999). Presentation at the Center for Sex Offender Management's Intensive Training Session at the American Probation and Parole Association Institute. New York, NY.
- ⁹ An analysis of the caseload size of eight of CSOM's National Resource Sites (Maricopa County, Arizona; Jefferson County, Colorado; New Haven, Connecticut; the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Westchester County, New York; Jackson County, Oregon; the State of Vermont; and Spokane, Washington) reflects an average sex offender caseload size of approximately 47 sex offenders per officer.
- ¹⁰ Cumming, G. and Buell, M. (1997). *Supervision of the Sex Offender*, Safer Society Press, 3.
- ¹¹ Ibid., 3-4.
- ¹² Hanson, R.K. & Bussiere, M.T. (1998). Predicting relapse: A meta-analysis of sex offender recidivism studies. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 66, 348-362.
- ¹³ Barabee, H.E. and Marshall, W.L. (1988). Deviant sexual arousal, offense history and demographic variables as predictors of Re-offense among child molesters. *Behavioral Science and Law*, 6, 267-280. Cited in Proulx et al. (1997). *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 9/1.
- ¹⁴ Hanson, R. K., & Harris, A. J. R. (2000). *The Sex Offender Need Assessment Rating (SONAR): A method for measuring change in risk levels*. (User Report). Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- ¹⁵ Hanson & Bussiere (1998).
- ¹⁶ *Assessing the Risk of Re-offense in Sex Offenders*, Training Module developed by the Center for Sex Offender Management as part of its Comprehensive Training Curriculum, in draft.
- ¹⁷ The RRASOR was normed on a prison population, not a probation population.
- ¹⁸ Hanson, R.K. and Bussiere, M.T. "Predicting Relapse: A Meta-Analysis of Sex Offender Recidivism Studies." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 66, 348-362.
- ¹⁹ Hanson, R.K. (1997). *The Development of a Brief Actuarial Risk Scale for Sexual Offense Recidivism*. User Report No. 1997-04. Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada..
- ²⁰ *Assessing the Risk of Re-offense in Sex Offenders*, in draft.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² The results of the preliminary analysis were shared in a memo from Randy Ireson to Cindy Mazikowski of Lane County Community Corrections and Sam Olsen of Jackson County Community Corrections dated March 10, 1998.
- ²³ These conditions have been adapted from the Westchester County, New York Probation Department and the Jackson County, Oregon Probation Department. Westchester County and Jackson County are two of the Center for Sex Offender Management's (CSOM) National Resource Sites.
- ²⁴ For a description of the polygraph and its application, please see Section 2, page 33-38.
- ²⁵ *Colorado Standards*, p. 65-66.
- ²⁶ Hanson, R. K., & Harris, A. J. R. (2001). "A structured approach to evaluating change among sexual offenders." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 13 (2), 105-122. And Hanson, R. K., & Harris, A. J. R. (2000). "Where should we intervene? Dynamic predictors of sex offense recidivism." *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 27, 6-35.
- ²⁷ Olsen, S. Adult Parole and Probation Officer (retired), Jackson County, Oregon Community Corrections.
- ²⁸ *Supervision of the Sex Offender*, 44 and 49

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- ²⁹ Training curriculum materials on family reunification will be available from CSOM in 2000.
- ³⁰ Haaven, J., Little, R., & Petre-Miller, D. (1990) *Treating Intellectually Disabled Sex Offenders: A Model Residential Program*. Safer Society Press.
- ³¹ Colorado Sex Offender Management Board, Colorado Department of Public Safety. *Standards and Guidelines for the Assessment, Evaluation, Treatment and Behavioral Monitoring of Adult Sex Offenders; Lifetime Supervision Criteria; and Standards for Community Entities that Provide Supervision and Treatment for Adult Sex Offenders who have Developmental Disabilities*. Denver, CO Revised June 1999. And Maricopa County Adult Probation Department. *Sex Offender Supervision Operations Manual*. Phoenix, AZ, September 1999. Both provide examples of standards for lifetime supervision.
- ³² D'Amora, D. Presentation at CSOM Training at the American Probation and Parole Association Institute. New York, NY.
- ³³ Grossman, L.S., Martis, B., & Fichtner, C.G. Are sex offenders treatable? A research overview. *Psychiatric Services*, 50, 349-361.
- ³⁴ Gallagher, C.A., Wilson, D.B., Hirschfield, P., Coggeshall, M.B., & MacKenzie, D.L. (1999). "A quantitative review of the effects of sex offender treatment on sexual re-offending." *Corrections Management Quarterly*, 3(4), 19-29.
- ³⁵ Polizzi, D.M., MacKenzie, D.L., & Hickman, L.J. (1999) "What works in adult sex offender treatment? A review of prison- and non-prison-based treatment programs." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 43, 357-374.
- ³⁶ Hall, G.C.N. (1995). "Sex offender recidivism revisited: A meta-analysis of recent treatment studies." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 63 (5), 802-809.
- ³⁷ Quinsey, Vernon L; Harris, Grant T; Rice, Marnie E; Lalumiere, Martin L. (1993) "Assessing the treatment efficacy in outcome studies of sex offenders." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Vol 8(4), 512-523; Salter, A. C. (1988). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.; Lanyon, Richard I. (1986) "Theory and treatment in child molestation." *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 54(2), 176-182.
- ³⁸ Knopp, F. H. (1995) "Building bridges: Working together to understand and prevent sexual abuse." *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research & Treatment* 7(3), 231-238; Freeman-Longo, R. E.; Knopp, F. H. (1992) "State-of-the-art sex offender treatment: Outcome and issues." *Annals of Sex Research*. 5(3), 141-160.
- ³⁹ Sinclair, L.. *Treatment of Sex Offenders*. Center for Sex Offender Management (In Press).
- ⁴⁰ Romero, J. J.; Williams, L. M. (1983) "Group psychotherapy and intensive probation supervision with sex offenders: A comparative study." *Federal Probation*, 47(4), 36-42; Romero, J. J; Williams, L. M. (1985) "Recidivism among convicted sex offenders: A 10-year followup study." *Federal Probation*, 49(1), 58-64; Williams, L. M; Farrell, R. A. (1990) "Legal response to child sexual abuse in day care." *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 17(3), 284-302.
- ⁴¹ Hepburn, J. and Scott, L. (2000). "An Analysis of Risk Factors Contributing to the Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released to the Community." Unpublished raw data. National Institute of Justice Grant 96-CE-VX-0014.
- ⁴² Colorado Sex Offender Management Board. (1999). *Standards and Guidelines for the Assessment, Evaluation, Treatment and Behavioral Monitoring of Adult Sex Offenders*. Colorado Department of Public Safety, Denver, CO. "The provider shall employ treatment methods that give priority to the safety of an offender's victim(s) and the safety of potential victims and the community." 28.
- ⁴³ McGrath, R.J. (ed). (1995). *Vermont Clinical Practices Guide for the Assessment and Treatment of Adult Sex Offenders*. Vermont Center for Prevention and Treatment of Sex Offenders, Burlington, VT.
- ⁴⁴ Maricopa County Adult Probation, *Sex Offender Supervision Operations Manual, Appendix D, 5*.